

COUNCIL AND LEAGUE AT ODDS ON ARMENIA

Mandate Offer Withheld Until
Boundaries Are Fixed and
Defence Provided.

JOINT FINANCING URGED

If Awarded to Small Power In-
ternational Military Force
Is Favored.

DELAY IN GERMANY'S REPORT ON FINANCES

Data on Reparation Claims
Not Yet Completed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Berlin, May 6.—The memorandum the German Government has prepared showing the financial condition of Germany and her ability to pay the reparations claims provided for in the Treaty of Versailles probably will not be handed to the Entente until the week after May 10, the date fixed four months ago.

The memoranda have not yet been completed and the Cabinet has still to examine them.

NO COMPROMISE WITH SINN FEIN

British Government, Says Lord
High Chancellor, Will Not
Concede Their Demands.

LONDON, May 6.—In a debate in the House of Lords to-day concerning conditions in Ireland, Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor, on behalf of the Government said it was intended to continue the policy of giving to the Irish executive all possible assistance and support. He said that in no conceivable circumstances would the Government concede the demands of the Sinn Fein, and that the proposal to invite the Sinn Fein to another Irish convention was a proposal wholly out of contact with any living reality.

"The country would be well advised," Lord Birkenhead continued, "that we are faced by a body of desperate, well-organized and able men banded together to challenge British might and to shrink from no means calculated to secure what they call self-determination and independence."

They had disclaimed every concession, said Lord Birkenhead, and stated all upon obtaining what the empire would never concede to them. "Every single motive which led the United States to resist the attempt at secession would operate with even greater force to determine this country," said the Chancellor, and he would remind the Sinn Fein that the race which had resisted the might of the German Empire would not yield to a section of desperate people in Ireland.

The subject of the support given to the "Irish Republic" by some persons in the United States came up in the House of Commons. Horatio Bottomley asked whether the Government was aware that appeals for subscriptions for bonds addressed by De Valera as "President of the Irish Republic" were still appearing in American newspapers and were supported by the Governors of various States, and whether Great Britain proposed to make representations on the matter to President Wilson.

Mr. Bonar Law said it was understood that such appeals were still appearing in American papers, but he was not in a position to say whether they were supported by any Governor. Great Britain, he added, was not prepared to make representations on the matter.

Mr. Bottomley asked whether Bonar Law had seen the announcement that already \$2,000,000 had been subscribed to this fund and that De Valera had been entertained by State Governors. He asked if Mr. Bonar Law did not consider that in international law this amounted to an unfriendly act and whether new instructions would be given to the British Ambassador.

The Government leader said these facts did not alter his view regarding Great Britain's right course—namely, that it was not always wise to take action to which a country had the legal right.

Robert Burton Chadwick asked whether Bonar Law was aware that "this outlaw" was recently honored with the freedom of New Orleans and whether any representations had been made to the United States in the face of "this deliberate insult by an ostensibly friendly Power."

Bonar Law answered that he was quite satisfied the good feelings of the United States were not represented at all by such demonstrations and he did not believe that any action the British Government could take against them would have any other effect than to make the relations worse.

The London Times publishes a cablegram received by Lord Northcliffe from Premier Lloyd George, in which the message of the American Congressmen on the Irish question sent to the Premier is termed "impertinent" and declaring "These Congressmen will pay at the polls for this meddling interference; that their procedure does not represent the slightest degree the attitude and sentiment of the overwhelming majority of American people."

Premier Lloyd George will not take cognizance of any message from American Congressmen relative to Ireland.

FRANCE HASTENS ITS RAILWAY PLAN

Renewed Threat of General
Strike Spurs Millerand to
Nationalization Scheme.

WORKERS TO HAVE VOICE

Controlling Council to Regu-
late Improvement and the
Operation of Lines.

PARIS, May 6.—The strike of railroad employees, which extended to the miners and dockers and was joined to-day by the metal workers in the Paris district, coupled with the renewed threat of a possible general strike in all industries, has caused the Government to hasten its promised plan of reorganization of the railroads as forecast in the Chamber of Deputies on February 24 last. It is considered that this plan, giving control of the transportation system to a committee representing all interests, will furnish the probable basis for a settlement of the strike, which demands the nationalization of the railroads as its chief object.

The Government's project provides for a controlling council composed of delegates representing the technical and administrative personnel of the railroads, the workmen, Chambers of Commerce, Industries and the Government. Under the plan this council would have authority to order improvements and if necessary have the work done at the expense of the companies. The council would cover operation of the roads, the unification of operating methods, such as time tables and standardization of rolling stock and signals, and in general its authority would be absolute.

Theoretically, the companies would retain and operate their properties, but they merely would be managers. One of the most striking ideas is that of compensation, which the Government would be based upon the mileage of cars and tons moved by the roads so that their interests would be markedly in the direction of full efficiency of equipment and rapid movement of freight.

State to Guarantee Bonds.

Money for financing improvements is expected to be found through the Government's guarantee of railway bonds, although whether the money should be raised by each company separately or by joint action through the controlling council is said to be not yet determined. This proposed law is before the companies and it is expected they will have their comments or answers ready soon.

Premier Millerand, when the railroad men announced nationalization of the roads as their strike programme, said the reorganization measure would be presented to the Chamber of Deputies when it reconvened on May 17.

Yves le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, when asked to-day concerning the proposed reorganization bill serving as a base of compromise with the General Federation of Labor, said he had requested the leaders of the Federation to confer with him previous to presentation of the bill in the Chamber. The leaders had not responded, he added, and he would not consult them again. "The Federation will have to defend its ideas through its representatives in Parliament, which is the sole judge of the question," he concluded.

There is a possibility that the measure will prove unacceptable to the General Federation of Labor, which is directing the strike of the railway men, miners and dockers. After the first heat of labor's nationalization demand had passed the General Federation issued a statement in which, instead of insisting upon immediate control of transportation by either the public or working personnel, as some of the newspapers construed the labor programme, it was said by the Federation:

"It is not a question of obtaining automatic and spontaneous transformation of the complicated workings of the transportation and mining systems. We wish, however, that formal guarantees be given for a complete transformation of an economic system that cannot but aggravate the existing social unrest."

Workers Now Participate.

As a matter of fact the railway men already participate to a limited degree in controlling operation of the systems through having three representatives out of twelve on the operating and technical committees appointed last October by Minister le Troquer to supervise priority orders for the devastated regions.

The Government's refusal to confer with strikers before there is a complete resumption of work was confirmed officially to-day.

The first reported attempt at sabotage in said to have disclosed that rail rivets loosened on the railroad near Noy-si-le-Sec caused a locomotive and two empty cars to jump the track. It was reported that many shots were fired at passenger trains last night and a volunteer engineer working on the Strasbourg express is said to have been wounded.

Marcelles and Havre are completely paralyzed by the strike of dock workers, while railroad service is greatly retarded. Only 55 trains were despatched from St. Lazare station yesterday, while in normal times 562 leave this terminal daily.

CARRANZA READY TO FLEE CAPITAL

Continued from First Page.

PLANS FOR WARFARE IN SONORA COMPLETE

Battle for Mazatlan Near as
Rebels Advance.

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, May 6.—Gen. Carranza announced to-day that preparations for warfare in Sonora were nearly completed. He said actual fighting would begin as soon as the Sonora forces reach Carranza strongholds.

It was declared that military headquarters here to-day that a battle at Mazatlan is imminent within the next few days. Additional reinforcements are being sent to Gen. Flores.

Lieut. Col. Alvaro Obregon, in a manifesto issued in the State of Guerrero, called upon the Mexican people to rally to the support of the revolt against President Carranza and denied he was seeking Presidential power.

Obregon declared that when he consented to become a candidate for the Mexican Presidency he believed the "absolute conformity" to law. But facts have transpired which have "brought us face to face with the most sorrowful of realities," President Carranza, the manifesto charges, has attempted to make the "national army" a whip lash at the service of his sole political judgment, and disorganize and culminate have gratified around the members of said army.

"The same First Magistrate, real chief of the Bonillas party: Upon receiving knowledge that a large majority of the citizens of the republic refused with dignity and civic pride the brutal imposition (of Bonillas), provoked an armed conflict, so that he could not face to face with the most sorrowful of realities," President Carranza, the manifesto charges, has attempted to make the "national army" a whip lash at the service of his sole political judgment, and disorganize and culminate have gratified around the members of said army.

It was then that a man in the audience shouted, "Frankfort," referring to the occupation of that city by the French.

"I do not abandon hope that the day will come in France, too, when reasonableness will be victorious," the Chancellor said. "That day has not yet arrived; but all the peoples of Continental Europe in the five years of war fought each other to the death, and sooner or later we must acknowledge that we now are dependent one on the other."

Herr Bartels, chairman of the meeting, said that the minority Socialists would welcome the opportunity to break away from the coalition (Government) bloc, but that this would be possible only if the forthcoming election resulted in a decisive Socialist majority. Herr Schiedemann said he hoped the Socialist voters by their ballots would make the coalition superfluous.

To Decorate All American Graves.

PARIS, May 6.—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, has been named honorary president of the American Memorial Day Committee, and has issued an appeal for funds to carry out the announced plan of "placing a floral tribute on every American grave on this side of the Atlantic." Operations of the committee will not be restricted to France, but will be extended to Spain, Germany, England and the Orkney Islands.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE ARMISTICE SIGNED

Follows Recent Defeat of
4,000 Bolsheviks in Siberia.

LABOR SUFFERS HARD IN JAPANESE CRISIS

Weaving Plants Close and
Workers Are Dismissed.

LONDON, May 6.—An armistice has been concluded between the Russians and Japanese at Vladivostok, according to a wireless message from Moscow.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, May 6.—The Fourteenth Japanese division on April 29 defeated 4,000 Bolsheviks in the vicinity of Khabarovsk, in Siberia, near the Manchurian frontier, the Russians agreeing to the latest Japanese terms.

A Tokyo despatch under date of May 1 gave the official announcement of the signing of a protocol at Vladivostok on April 29 by the Russians and Japanese, the Russians agreeing to the latest Japanese terms.

Osaka, Japan, May 4.—Drapers here and at Kyoto were advertising cheap sales to-day to liquidate stocks, the leading cotton and silk piece goods wholesalers reducing prices 50 per cent.

Reports continue to arrive from the weaving centres, announcing suspensions of work and stating that firms in a few cases are permanently dismissing workers. It is considered that if the present financial crisis is followed by a protracted period of depression, Japan will have to face for the first time a serious unemployment question which will aggravate the labor unrest.

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Formerly \$295—Beautiful dark single skin styles so
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